

The Daily State Chronicle.

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GREAT AND NOTABLE DAY

THE CORNER STONE OF TRINITY COLLEGE AT DURHAM.

A large crowd present to witness the auspicious beginning of the College in its New Home.

(Editorial Correspondence.)
DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1890.—This notable day in the history of Durham and the public-spirited people of the city never fails to give proper reception to a man or an institution that makes a home in its midst. They are worthy. They are glad to get Trinity College here. The liberal men of the city contributed largely to secure the building. They are going to leave nothing undone to make the college one of the greatest institutions in the South. The city of Durham does things—by halves, but "all together" and successfully.

This day is more than a notable day in Durham. It is a great event in the history of Methodism in North Carolina, and every member of that great and powerful denomination has a deep and personal interest in the event that draws a company of prominent divines to this place to-day.

This day has a significance wider and deeper and larger than any denominationally movement, great as that movement in higher education has been.

It witnesses an advance movement in higher education that has an interest, deep and genuine, if not personal, for every North Carolinian whether Methodist or Baptist, Greek or Jew. Education is higher and broader than church. Indeed while denominational colleges are among the greatest in making strong men, Education cannot be denominational. There is nothing as Methodist Latin or Presbyterian Mathematics or Presbyterian Greek. The mastery of these studies is something to do with religious demonstrations.

The corner-stone of Trinity College was laid here to-day with imposing ceremonies. It was an event of great importance. Its projectors and friends are to make it a great Methodist College, but they intend to make it more than that. They will make its theological department thoroughly Methodist, but outside of that it is the commendable purpose of the trustees to make other departments thorough and so broad and so free from sectarianism that no student will know from what he hears whether his instructor in Physics or mathematics is a Methodist or an Episcopalian. This is a high ideal to which the trustees and faculty of Trinity College have set themselves. Every broad and patriotic citizen will wish them God speed in their endeavor.

There was quite a gathering of prominent citizens here.

The Raleigh Party Present.

The following gentlemen came up from Raleigh to witness the exercises: Mr. S. M. FINCH, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; DONALD W. BAIN, State Treasurer; JOHN ROBINSON, Commissioner of Agriculture; REV. E. B. BLACK, D. D., REV. F. L. REID, D. D., REV. J. B. BOBBITT, D. D., REV. B. C. ALDERMAN, REV. J. D. PEGRAM, and Messrs. JOSEPH G. BROWN, B. H. WOOD, L. O. LONG, R. H. BRADLEY, H. COWAN, W. R. BLAKE, JESSE A. JONES, D. S. WAITT, WM. SIMPSON, G. O. ANDREWS and JOSEPHUS DANIELS, REV. GRAY, M. S. CLARK, and others. Mr. M. L. WOOD, D. D., of Rockingham, former President of the College, joined the party at Raleigh.

Other Visitors Present.

I noticed many others here. Among them, first and foremost, the progressive and indomitable PRESIDENT CROWELL, Prof. ARMSTRONG, PROF. BASSETT, PROF. BAILEY, and fifty Trinity boys, including the Senior class; Mr. J. H. FERRER, of Henderson; Prof. O. W. CARR and S. A. ALDERMAN, of Greensboro; W. E. ORLANDO and C. W. HUNT, of Burlington; J. A. LONG, of Roxboro; President BATTIE and Prof. WINSTON and HOLMES of the University; MAJ. ROBT. BINGHAM, of Durham School; CAPT. J. M. and MR. W. R. GUNTER, of Concord; Grand Master S. H. GUNTER, of Raleigh; Rev. B. F. DIXON, of the Female College, and many preachers here.

Among the ladies were Mrs. M. L. L. RYDER, A. P. TYER, W. H. PUCKETT, W. L. HALL, D. L. EARN, and J. S. SHERWOOD, W. S. DAVIS.

The Order of March.

The order of march was as follows: Chief of Police, (mounted), Durham Band, Durham Light Infantry, Fire Companies, Schools, Tobacco Board of Trade, Commonwealth Club, Board of Town Commissioners, Pythians, Old Fellows, Knights Templar, Masons, Building Committee and Speakers.

thence down Roxboro to Peabody, thence east to Dillard, thence north to Main, thence west to College campus. There the column halted, opened order, and the Building Committee passed through the long array drawn up in order.

The Masonic Ceremony.

Arriving at the building, the foundation of which is finished, the usual Masonic ceremony of laying the corner-stone was proceeded with, a special communication having been called. Grand Master SMITH presided; Rev. E. A. YATES acted as Deputy Grand Master; Dr. B. F. DIXON, as Senior Grand Warden; D. S. WAITT, Grand Treasurer; D. W. BAIN, Grand Secretary; Rev. F. L. REID, Grand Chaplain; R. W. THOMAS, Senior Grand Deacon; C. E. KING, Junior Grand Deacon; O. W. CARR, Grand Marshal; Wm. L. GUNSON, Grand Sword-Bearer; R. H. BRADLEY, Grand Steward and Grand Tiler.

In the procession the Junior Grand Warden carried the silver vessel with oil; the Senior Grand Warden carrying the silver vessel with wine; the Deputy Grand Master carrying the golden vessel with corn; MAJ. ROBT. BINGHAM carrying the book of constitutions. The box containing the articles was placed in the vault of the stone. The stone was then laid according to the prescribed forms of the order.

What Was Placed in the Stone.

The following articles were placed in the stone: Masonic Code of North Carolina, Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of 1890.

A copy of STATE CHRONICLE of November 11th.

A copy of News and Observer and Raleigh Christian Advocate.

A Turner's Almanac of 1891.

Programme of graduating exercises of Trinity College of 1890.

Trinity College catalogues for several years.

Blank diploma of Trinity College.

Report of President of Trinity College to North Carolina Conference 1887 and 1888.

Official blanks in use in Trinity College.

Address of board of Trustees.

Invitation to laying of corner stone.

Copy of STATE CHRONICLE of June, 1890 containing commencement exercises of Trinity College.

Sundry papers and documents.

Coins of various kinds.

Gen. Vance's Oration.

CAPT. E. J. PARRISH then arose and introduced PRESIDENT CROWELL, who in a few appropriate remarks expressive of the thanks of Trinity to its generous benefactors and friends, introduced GEN. B. VANCE who delivered the Masonic address. GEN. VANCE began with a bright anecdote which placed him in rapport with his audience. He spoke of Durham's progress and growth and then discussed the beauties and glories and the origin of Masonry. He traced Masonry to the building of Solomon's Temple; described the scene when Henry VIII laid the corner stone of Westminster Abbey with Masonic ceremonies, and many other famous similar events. It is the oldest order in the world—nothing is older except the Chinese empire. Revolutions have swept over the earth and still the Masons have their holy songs, their symbols and their ceremonies. He described in glowing words of poetic imagery the building of Solomon's temple.

Masonry is kept alive by its symbols and signs and the good work it does. Several striking instances of the value of the signs and symbols were given. They are the most beautiful in the world.

Masonry is erected upon God's word. I would not be in it if it were not. I have no use for any society that does not make me love God and my brethren more. It is impossible to be a good Mason and not be a better man. But Masonry is not religion. It is the handmaid of religion. Masonry drops a sprig of acacia in the grave. Christianity says: "Lazarus, come forth." Masonry weeps over the dead. Christianity raises the body to life and immortality on the morning of the Resurrection.

He spoke of the college—that it was dedicated to God and the enlargement of the mind—and closed by relating and quoting the story of the Peri in which the tear of repentance is shown to be the highest virtue and the only one that will give admittance into heaven.

Gov. Jarvis' Oration.

HON. THOS. J. JARVIS was then introduced.

He spoke upon the subject of Education and made one of the best speeches of his life, instructing, pleasing and charming all who heard him by the presentation of the gospel truth about Education. No synopsis of the address would do him justice, and I have decided not to attempt any but to print the address in full in to-morrow's CHRONICLE. I know that to-day's CHRONICLE is too full to make room for it in this issue.

This closed the exercises of this auspicious day. Heaven smiled on the occasion by giving us a most beautiful and pleasant day, and all present felt that a new and brighter day was inaugurated in the career of Trinity College.

God bless it and its founders and its benefactors! God bless and prosper WASHINGTON DUKE, JULIAN S. CARR and its other benefactors, and make the college a centre of influences for the elevation and betterment of thousands of young men in North Carolina.

J. D.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at John Y. McKee's drug store.

PRESIDENT CROWELL TALKS

HE OUTLINES THE PLAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE AT DURHAM.

Trinity College is to Be a Thorough and Practical College.—It Will be a Glory to Methodism and an Honor to North Carolina.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1890.—President John F. Crowell is here. He is a man of great individuality, great industry, sound scholarship, faith in himself and in his cause; and he has the rare faculty of inspiring others with his own enthusiasm.

I had an interview with him this morning. He said:

The removal of Trinity College to Durham marks a new era in its history as well as the inauguration of a new policy. The scope of its work has been steadily broadening since its beginning back in the forties. To-day it is fuller of life and hope than ever before.

I look upon a college as the only institution in our American civilization that can bridge the distance between church and state. It must be a source of strength and light to both through those whom it trains to assume the duties of civil and religious life. If it divorces itself from either it ought to die. If it does its part well it is bound to live and prosper.

What will be the scope of the work? I asked.

PRESIDENT CROWELL said:

The scope of collegiate education is to be widened to embrace all the chief subjects of popular interest. There is no reason why a college should not educate its students up to a point where they can step directly into industrial and commercial life as well as into other phases of human development. The old A. B. course is to be strengthened and broadened; this will be pre-eminently the intellectual course. For the industrial the School of Mechanics and Engineering will be built and equipped. For political education the School of Political and Social Science is being developed as rapidly as possible. A large collection of political studies have accumulated in this school as the results of the work of its instructors and scholars, and we are preparing to publish them in a Journal of Political Science under the management of this school. The religious part of a liberal education will be provided for in the Divinity School. The aesthetic in education is not to be neglected. Under that we include physical, culture, music, architecture and others of the fine arts.

The college has increased in resources to the extent of \$125,000 in little more than a year.

The college grounds to-day are worth \$100,000 to us. Every building on it can be turned to good account. We have no less than six buildings provided for instructional use: The main college building, 208x55 feet, three stories high; the scientific building, 125x50 feet, three stories high; the divinity building, 125x40 feet, two stories high; the School of Technology, 125x50 feet, two high; the pattern shop for working in wood; the shop for working in iron and the foundry. These buildings will be provided with about 100 suites of rooms consisting of a study and bed-room each, each room adapted for two students only. All these suites of rooms will be so ventilated that the atmosphere will be changed every five minutes. They will be heated by hot air from a blower outside the buildings and lighted by electricity—a hanging light in each study and each bed room. There will be several bath rooms on each floor occupied by students.

We regard athletics as a part of collegiate culture. Our grounds are not excelled by any of which I know in any American college. The fine half-mile track will make a fine bicycle track on which we hope to have annual bicycle races by competitors from all over the State and from other States. Running is one of the safest and healthiest of exercises and fast walking is better still. We propose to make physical instruction part of our curriculum. Every physically weak youth can be made strong and vigorous by the right kind of exercise chosen with reference to his state of body upon admission to college. Young men ought to be required to pass a required standard in physical as well as in mental attainments. For example, I should say that every student should be required to walk at least one hour weekly at the rate of a mile in 15 minutes for four weeks to pass his physical examination. He should be taught how to walk scientifically. Not one man in a hundred can do that: most of us jog or waddle along. We need better lungs for our youth and young men; better muscles and better appetites and the open air is the place to get them. Therefore I believe in body-culture as well as in soul culture. Their lives will be longer, purer, less dyspeptic and more vigorous in every way. That athletic track will save and prolong many of the most useful lives.

We propose to have an endowed printing press. This powerful agency in education has been too much neglected by the colleges. They do much that ought to be made known to the public or used for distribution among educational institutions. We will dispense with a professorship to have our own printing press. It will do more teaching than any two teachers, and it is the best way to educate the public which never gets to college.

We have prospered this year beyond our expectations. With 153 students enrolled we have reached the high-water mark since I have been connected with the college. But our numbers are no indication of the work we do.

"What of the prospects?" I further asked.

President Crowell said:

We have good prospects before us. We have the promise of generous donations for our preparatory schools. At old Trinity we shall put up dormitories for the students when we leave for Durham. We expect to leave everything

there including libraries and appliances. We cannot afford not to put this academy in the best of order as a feeder for the college classes of Durham.

That's the kind of talk I like. My word for it: PRESIDENT CROWELL will do what he says he will. I have confidence in him and his plans and his power to carry them out.

J. D.

1,282 MAJORITY

For the Gallant Crawford in the Ninth District—A Great Ovation Given Him in Asheville—His Remarkable Career—A Congressman-elect, He Will Complete His Law Course at Chapel Hill.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 10.—The Fifth district has gone and done it. Ewart is defeated! He made a noble fight, but right will win, and on November 4th the Democrats of this district piled up a majority of 1,282. This makes a gain of 1800 over the election of '88. We are ashamed that we were ever misrepresented in Congress by H. G. Ewart and never again shall he have that honor.

Crawford fairly inflamed things throughout the entire district. His speeches upon the stump were the best delivered in this part of N. C., in many a day. He is witty and makes every point clear and plain.

Never has a young man risen more rapidly than Crawford. He has worked himself to this position by push and energy. His career is very much like those of Abraham Lincoln's and Jas. A. Garfield's. Poor and unfortunate, of humble parents, he is now the hero of Western Carolina. He has a brilliant future before him. He leaves for Chapel Hill in a few days where he will complete his law course.

On last Wednesday night a tremendous rally was celebrated in our town. Crawford came in from Waynesville and was escorted from the depot by 150 mounted horsemen and a number of persons in carriages. That night he and others addressed about 3,000 people from the balcony from the court house. Cheer after cheer rent the air and the reception given our champion is one that will long be remembered.

The entire Democratic ticket of the "State of Buncombe" was elected by majorities from 400 to 600.

Campbell, candidate from this (the 4th) Senatorial district, was defeated by 130 majority. Buncombe gave him 609 majority, but Madison county gave Sprinkle, Republican, over 700 majority, apparently electing Sprinkle.

Campbell has notified the board of canvassers that he will contest the election, on ground of irregularities in two precincts of Buncombe and several other precincts in Madison. He says he can substantiate the charges and has no doubt of being our next Senator.

Federal court is now in session. The usual number of moonshiners are on hand, and Judge Dick pronounces decision after decision, "Fine him \$100 and imprison him three months."

CONSUMPTION MUST GO.

So Says the Famous Chemist Koch, of Berlin.

(By United Press.)

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Prof. Koch will within a few days publish a full account of his researches in connection with his discovery for the cure of consumption. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the lymph used in inoculation for consumption will be so cheap as to be placed within the reach of all. The price will be but 25 marks for a small phial. The paper adds that the success of the treatment of tubercular affections of the skin, joints and bones, and also in the early stages of pulmonary consumption is assured. The lymph destroys the tubercular bacilli.

A COMING CONFLICT

Between The Federal and State Authorities in Texas.

(By United Press.)

GRAHAM, TEX., Nov. 11.—Every peace officer in Young county is in jail, having been indicted by the United States grand jury for participation, either actively or passively in the famous mob which assaulted the jail to hang three murderers. The trial of three members of the mob is going on. Twenty-five special United States deputies guard the jail, but the town is full of determined citizens, armed with Winchester, who say the United States court may convict, but their neighbors shall not suffer the penalty. A riot will be precipitated by a conviction.

The Blind Editor Dead.

(By United Press.)

ARCHISON, Kan., Nov. 11.—The only totally blind editor in the world, S. E. Shumacher, who was the successful manager for years of the Nemaha County Spectator, dictating all the editorials, died last night.

Secretary Noble in North Carolina.

(By United Press.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 11.—Secretary Noble and wife passed through here to-day en route to Lincoln, N. C., twenty miles from here, where there are superior lithia springs.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Carpets.

If you haven't bought all the Carpets you will need for sometime to come, you had best not put it off too long, because prices will be higher. No such stock of Carpets has ever been in Raleigh as the line we show this Fall. Ingrains 25c. and up; Brussels 50c. and up; Velvets \$1.00 and up. None of these are the new tariff prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

TO SILENCE SECTIONALISM.

URGING A NORTHERN MAN AS SPEAKER REED'S SUCCESSOR.

A Suggestion That the Important Chairmanship Should Also Go to the North and the Reasons Therefor.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It is quite evident that the Speakership of the next House is going to provoke a long contest between the numerous aspirants for that office. The formal declaration of Mr. Mills that he is a candidate will, perhaps, embarrass some of the other gentlemen from the South, who have always affiliated with the Texas leader on the tariff and other national questions. In view of the fact that Mr. Mills has expressed a desire to enter the Senate two years hence as the successor of Senator Reagan, his friends fancied that he would not aspire to the Speakership. He, like many other public men, is ambitious to preside over the popular branch of the national legislature, which position, in the estimation of the general public, is next to the presidency. Were it not for the fact that the Democratic leaders do not wish to give the Republicans a pretext to raise the sectional issue in the next presidential campaign, there would be no serious objection to the selection of Mr. Mills as speaker. He has well earned any distinction or promotion the Democrats in the House, can bestow upon him; besides there is not a Southern man re-elected to the next House who occupies such a commanding position as he does. In a general scramble for the honor Mr. Crisp would hardly care to give way to his colleague, Mr. Blount. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is not willing to yield to his friend Mr. McCreery. Mr. McMillin has no intention of withdrawing in favor of General Hatch, of Missouri, and Mr. Springer will hardly feel like yielding to Mr. Bynum. But if Mr. Mills should insist upon making the fight it is probable that the Southern men will unite upon him in preference to any of the other gentlemen named.

Sensible men will say that it is too late to raise the sectional issue, and the friends of Mr. Mills will insist that Texas, the banner Democratic State of the country, shall be recognized; yet there is no use trying to disguise the fact that the Southern question entered somewhat into the defeat of Mr. Cleveland two years ago, and it might be revived in the next national contest, should a Southern man succeed Czar Reed. Conservative men, who are as deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party two years hence, believe it would be good politics to select the next Speaker from a Northern or Western State. The South cannot justly complain, for in Carlisle that section was represented in the Speaker's chair for three consecutive terms. The office is a most tempting one, and no man should be criticised for aspiring to it, but there are circumstances surrounding it which ought to prompt men to sacrifice personal ambition for the good and future prosperity of their party.

It is quite true, as remarked by Senator Barbour, that a Southern man has as much right to aspire to the speakership or any other office under the government as a man from the East or the West. It is only a question as to whether it is good politics at this time to do so. If there was such a man in any of the Southern delegations as Mr. Carlisle, it would be useless to attempt to ignore the fact.

The Charleston News and Courier gives wholesale advice when it suggests that not only the speakership but the chairmanships of the most important committees be conceded to the North. Whether or not the Southern members follow this advice, it certainly will be the part of wisdom for them to make a most generous division with their Northern associates. The Northern Democrats will equal the Southern Democrats in point of numbers, and although so many of them will come to the House of Representatives to the first time, some will come with an experience of service in State Legislatures and great familiarity with public speaking. It would be a very successful and a very politic act to put on prominent committee places the able and brilliant young Democrats from Massachusetts. There is satisfactory evidence that sectional feeling on account of the civil war and issues allied with that contest has now but a faint existence in the hearts of the Northern people. The Reeds, the Chandlers, the Hoars, and demagogues of their stripe have these feelings pretty much to themselves, now, and as they belong to the class which never fights until the battles are over, they will sing the old familiar tune so long as voice is left them. But although they cannot appreciate it, the chorus has been steadily growing shadowy and indistinct. It is not in this direction that any important point can be made on the cry that Southern Democrats will monopolize the Speakership and the leading committees. It is the plea that the great manufacturing and business interests of the North are not properly recognized.

Ignoring the fact that the South is rapidly forging to the front in manufacturing, the Republicans insist upon holding it up as an exclusively agricultural community and as having no representative men competent to deal with the great questions of industrial and business interests. One of the telling points made in the last Presidential campaign in all the manufacturing centres of the East was that Mr. Mills, the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means and the author of the tariff bill bearing his name, came from the agricultural State of Texas, which had scarcely a manufacturing interest in its borders.

This talk had even much influence with Democrats and many of them, when Mr. Mills was making tariff speeches in New York and elsewhere, expressed the idea that it was rather cool for a Texas ranger to come North to explain the tariff. The Mills bill, just as it was, without the change of a word or a letter, would have been many thousands of votes stronger had

its paternity been ascribed to some Northern Representative.

Assuming now that the personal ambitions of Southern men will prove too strong to impel them to follow in its entirety the course above suggested, they can make a ten strike if they will concede the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means in the next House to a Northern Democrat, and more especially one who has the respect of trade and business circles. Then, when the new Democratic tariff bill is put forward, it cannot be met with the cry that it is made up according to Southern ideas only. It may be objected that precedent and custom call for consideration of seniority of service in the disposition of committee membership. All precedents have to be made, and there will be no better time to set the precedent than mere term of service shall not subordinate all other qualifications as considerations than when the new Congress meets. For that matter, the late Samuel J. Randall, one of the most distinguished of all Democrats, set a precedent right to the point. When elected Speaker he took no notice of precedent or custom in appointing the chairman of the committee on ways and means; he bestowed the place on Fernando Wood, and put Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, who had been chairman of the committee in the preceding Congress, at the head of a comparatively insignificant committee.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

What to do with Quay—Harrison and the Force Bill.

(Special Cor. STATE CHRONICLE.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator Quay has, by unanimous consent, been selected as the Republican Jonah, and there exists the best of reasons for believing that he will be asked to retire, not only from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, but to resign his membership. It would have been done before now, but the question of what to do with J. S. Clarkson has not been decided. Clarkson is vice-chairman of the committee and has always been an humble tool of Quay's, and there is a feeling among influential Republicans against his being made chairman of the committee, as he would naturally expect, when Quay retires. As soon as a satisfactory solution of that difficulty is reached, Mr. Quay will receive what the boys call the "grand bounce." (Quay is in Florida, and Clarkson is also down South somewhere. They both thought it a good time for disappearing for awhile.)

Mr. Harrison is having a terrible time over the Force bill. Mr. Blaine, whose predictions about the tariff bill have materialized so soon, and a few other prominent Republicans are trying to persuade him to let the Force bill alone in his message to Congress, which he is now preparing, and the Radical element in his party which embraces nine-tenths of its recognized leaders, are urging him to insist upon the immediate passage by the Senate of the bill. Mr. Harrison is very badly frightened at the tornado of popular disapprobation that struck his administration and party on election day, and would most willingly take Mr. Blaine's advice, but for the fact that he had committed himself in favor of the Force bill last summer.

THEY CAN'T ATTEND.

The Reasons Why Harrison and Blaine Cannot Welcome Dillon and O'Brien.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Neither President Harrison nor Secretary Blaine will attend the Irish American reception to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, at Washington. The attendance of either would, I am credibly advised, be treated as a marked act of discourtesy to the British government and would, probably, be regarded diplomatically as so serious an offence as to call for notice in the form of a protest handed into the state department by the British Minister. The legal position of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien is that of fugitives from justice. If the offence charged against them was not one directed against the operations of public government in a part of the United Kingdom, the participation of Harrison or Blaine in any welcome extended to them in this country, would be held by Lord Salisbury to be a mere matter of personal taste or judgment. But the conspiracy charged against them is one to obstruct and defeat the laws of the realm, and any countenance given to them by the President or Secretary of State would be resented in the usual diplomatic manner. Members of the cabinet, other than the Secretary of State are free to take part in the reception of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien without a breach of international propriety. None are expected to do so, however, except possibly Secretary Tracy.

SHELBY'S BOOM.

Convention Delegates Arriving.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

SHELBY, N. C., Nov. 11.—The Shelby Land and Improvement Co. to-day concluded the purchase of 137 acres of land lying between Shelby and Cleveland Springs and will improve it at an early date.

A large number of delegates to the Baptist State Convention arrived to-night. The Convention opens to-morrow.

ASLEEP A WEEK.

A Little Child in Crab Orchard Township's Long Sleep.

(Charlotte Chronicle.)

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stinson of Crab Orchard have a little child about two years old, who went to sleep last Tuesday night and up to last Saturday night all attempts to wake it had proved without effect. It seemed to be well, its breathing being perfectly regular, but several doctors tried in vain to arouse it out of its heavy sleep or stupor.